



# Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, July 29, 1864.

Terms of the Maine Farmer.  
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three months of the date of Subscription.  
These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.  
All payments made by subscribers to the Farmer will  
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The printed paper upon the paper, in connection with the  
farmer's name, will show the time to which he has  
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money remitted by him.

A subscriber desiring to change the post office  
direction of his paper must communicate to us the name  
of the office to which it has been previously sent, otherwise  
he shall be unable to comply with his request.

Notice.  
Mr. V. DARLING, will visit subscribers in York County during the month of July.

Mr. JAS. STURGIS, agent for the Maine Farmer, will visit  
Piscataquis County during the months of July and August.

## The War News of the Week.

The campaign in Georgia is rapidly eliminating  
to grand and decisive results. Gen. Sherman has  
succeeded in investing Atlanta with his forces,  
having destroyed all railroad communication south  
and east, and is reported to be in partial  
possession of the city. Gen. Johnston has been  
relieved of the command of the rebel forces, and  
his successor, Gen. Hood, signalled his assumption  
of the command by a grand retreat from the  
lines on Wednesday last. The first time during  
the campaign, the rebels ventured into open  
ground, and their entire force being brought  
to great fury upon Howard's and Hooker's  
corps. The rebels were finally driven back with  
terrible slaughter, leaving most of their dead  
wounded and missing exceeded six thousand,  
including three Brigadier Generals. On Thursday  
the attempt to break our center was renewed, but  
the enemy was again driven, with severe loss,  
to his works. On Friday, Hood massed a heavy  
force against Sherman's left, commanded by Gen.  
McPherson, gaining a temporary success, but after  
several hours' hard fighting, they were a third  
time driven back, with fearful loss, back to their  
entrenchments. In this engagement Gen. McPherson  
was killed. Gen. Sherman holding all the  
available railroad communication south and east,  
the rebel forces are shut out both from reinforcements  
and supplies, and it is believed that although  
they may be some further fighting for the full  
possession of the city, a triumphant result of the  
campaign is substantially assured.

While engaged in the siege operations around  
Atlanta, Gen. Sherman's cavalry has not been  
idle. Gen. Roseau with 2,700 mounted men was  
dispatched on the 10th inst., on a raid southward,  
and is reported by the Richmond papers to have  
penetrated into Alabama as far as Montgomery,  
some 150 miles, effectually cutting off the rebel  
railroad communications with Mobile, destroying  
immense quantities of supplies and severely dam-  
aging the resources of the Confederacy in every  
respect. Gen. Roseau has returned safely to  
Marietta, losing only twelve men in the expedi-  
tion.

Gen. A. J. Smith has given the rebel Gen. For-  
rest a severe chastisement in Mississippi. With  
two divisions, consisting of cavalry, infantry and  
artillery, he marched on the 5th inst., from La-  
grange to Tupelo, some sixty miles on the Mobile  
and Ohio railroad, where he met a large force of  
the rebels, fighting five battles in three days,  
and defeating them in every encounter. He re-  
turned to Lagrange on the 20th, with a loss all  
of 500 men, not a gun or wagon missing,  
bringing in two thousand prisoners. The entire  
rebel loss was 3000, including several officers of  
distinction, killed and wounded.

The raid into Maryland has not proved, on the  
whole, so profitable to the rebels, nor so damag-  
ing to us as was at first reported. Parties of the  
retreating raiders have been overtaken by Generals  
Crook and Averill and forced to disgorge their  
plunder. The Richmond papers do not seem very  
glad in regard to the results of the invasion.  
The Examiner styles it "one of the most pitiful  
affairs of the war." The principal objects of  
which it was undertaken—the surprise and capture  
of Washington and Baltimore—were not accom-  
plished, and the mere capture of a few thousand  
head of cattle and horses, the burning of a few  
houses, &c., are regarded as a poor offset for  
the loss and disappointment which have attended  
the expedition.

Nothing of special interest has occurred during  
the past week, in connection with the operations  
of the army of the Potomac. Our soldiers are  
enjoying a much needed rest after the exhausting  
labors of the campaign, and Gen. Grant will  
probably content himself at present, with hold-  
ing Lee at bay in his entrenchments.

Some changes have occurred in the several army corps.  
Gen. Baldy Smith has been relieved of the com-  
mand of the 18th corps, and ordered to report at  
New York. Gen. Birney, late of the 24th corps,  
succeeds him. Gen. Ord has been appointed to  
the command of the 10th corps in place of Gen.  
Gillespie.

One of our agents, Mr. V. Darling, now  
conveying in York county, in a communication  
of considerable length, exposes with elaborate  
severities, the knavery of a class of cheaters  
of industry, whose business it is to dupe the cred-  
ulous and unwary into the purchase of lottery  
tickets, by spurious and fraudulent representations.  
We have already in repeated instances  
given our readers warning of the tricks of these  
operations. We do not, therefore, deem it neces-  
sary to publish the details furnished us by our  
correspondents. It is doubtful whether it would  
do any good. The victims of these swindlers are  
not usually found among the intelligent readers  
of newspapers, and as we make it a point to have  
no others on our list, the exposure in our columns  
will be of little service to the class of individuals  
who are foolish enough to be gulled by them.

A correspondent writing us from Annapolis,  
Md., states that there are now in the General  
Hospital at that place 270 sick and wounded offi-  
cers. During the recent raid in Maryland, the  
rebels made a demonstration upon Annapolis  
Junction, and all the officers that were able to do  
so, volunteered their services for the defence of  
the city. Among the first to volunteer were Lt. A.  
McKusick and Thurston of the 6th Maine Bat-  
tery. They were put in charge of all the artillery,  
and had the rebels ventured an attack, would not  
doubt have shown the fighting qualities for which  
the 6th Battery is noted. The writer states that  
Gen. Chamberlain, formerly of the 20th Maine is  
very low, and probably will not very long survive  
his wounds.

"ONE CENT." Coins with these significant  
words upon them, are becoming very rare and a  
great inconvenience is caused thereby, in making  
change. We always knew there were many small  
change in the world, but never knew before that so  
many were so small enough to make a business of  
hoarding up cents! Let them look out how they  
keep them, for Uncle Sam may fail to redeem  
them.

We are indebted to one of our subscribers,  
Mr. J. Lord of Littlefield, for a handsome spec-  
imen bunch of Barre Pineapples of the Mulberry  
variety, grown by him the present season. He has  
raised about fifty bushels and is selling them in  
this market for \$4.00 per bushel. Were it not  
for the drought of the season, he would have  
realized a much larger crop.

## THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

### Crop Prospects and the Season.

A severe drought of more than two months con-  
tinuance—broken only by occasional slight show-  
ers—is being felt throughout the entire State, and  
also extends over New England to a greater or less  
degree. The hay crop which is now nearly har-  
vested—and which gave indications early in the  
season, of an unusually large yield—will, owing  
to the severe drought, be something below an aver-  
age, although it is of such a quality as to make  
up some of the deficiency caused by the dry  
weather. It has been harvested without injury,  
and is in excellent condition. Judging from ob-  
servations made during a week's stay in the coun-  
try, and from letters of our correspondents, we  
fear the grain harvest is so far exhausted as to be  
an almost total failure; even should we be blessed  
with copious rains within a few days—we write  
July 25—cane, barley, &c., could not recover  
to give much of a yield. Early sown wheat—  
we noticed several fine fields last week—may be  
an exception to this statement, for the moist  
weather of May, gave it a good start, and it is  
in much better condition, although suffering in  
consequence of the drought. Potatoes are cer-  
tainly in as bad a condition as any of the crops,  
but if the tops do not dry up completely and die,  
the tubers will make a considerable growth be-  
fore autumn, should we be visited by a generous  
rain ere long. Let us hope and pray for its rain.  
Corn has an advantage that other crops do not  
have; the leaves shade the ground, the roots run-  
ning deep into the earth are kept moist, and, al-  
though the leaves roll up during the dry, yet the  
coolness of night keeps them out again, and the  
drought suffers less than the others, withstands the  
heat and drier weather much better. The  
prospect for fruit is not encouraging, the dry  
weather seriously affecting the trees, and causing  
a large amount of the fruit to fall. That which  
falls is, of course, of but little value, though it  
can be fed to cattle, swine or sheep, which will  
be better than to let it remain upon the ground.

Consequently upon the dry state of the weather  
great ravage is being done by fire in the woods,  
which have destroyed a large amount of wood,  
bark, lumber, and in many instances have spread  
to farms, burning buildings, fences, and other  
property. In Aroostook and Penobscot counties  
the property thus consumed has been considerable,  
while in our own vicinity, fires are raging in the  
woods—the citizens of Gardiner were called out  
and fought fire all day on Sunday last—and the  
air is densely filled with smoke. In Machias  
port and vicinity, fires have raged to a great ex-  
tent, destroying property estimated at \$50,000. In  
Hudson, the buildings of Mr. D. W. Tupper, were  
consumed one day last week; and in the woods south of Bath fires have  
swept over hundreds of acres, seriously threaten-  
ing the city. The fire department have been cal-  
led out several times. A barn with twenty tons  
of hay was destroyed. The woods in Belgrade,  
and at Tugus near this city are reported on fire,  
and one or two buildings burned.

Notwithstanding the severity of the drought,  
we have much to be thankful for. It has passed  
into a proverb that "a short hay crop makes a  
farm." Be it so or not, let us rejoice that we  
have secured so large a yield, and that the means  
of keeping our stock and working teams, without  
which nothing could be done upon our farms this  
year or another, is vouchsafed to us. And let us  
hope that the rain so much needed, will not, in  
the end, be a kind Providence, be long denied the  
scorched and thirsty earth and the famishing  
crops.

From other States than New England—where  
the drought seems to be generally prevailing—the  
accounts seem more favorable, and the opinion is  
that the harvest will be a moderate one—enough  
for the consumption of our armies and people,  
and some surplus. The hay crop in New York is  
light, also in Pennsylvania. Other crops are  
average. Ohio experienced a drought early in  
the season, but recent rains have given a good  
prospect for other crops. In this State the great  
want is of men to harvest the crops, in many in-  
stances they are waiting in the field for want of  
laborers. In New Jersey, Maryland and Dela-  
ware, the grass and grain crops are reported good.  
The wheat harvest in Indiana will be fairly an  
average yield. In Michigan it will be hardly up  
to the average of former years though the south-  
ern portion of the State is reported above this  
standard. Illinois and Wisconsin have suffered  
much on account of dry weather, and accounts  
from those States are not very encouraging though  
recent rains have changed the prospects, especial-  
ly of spring wheat, and other grains. Upon the  
whole, so far as we are able to judge from the  
statements of our exchanges and the letters of  
intelligent farmers published therein, we think  
the entire crop of the great West will be but a  
little below the average.

HEATH'S CONSUMPTION DETECTOR. We have  
had occasion heretofore to speak of the system of  
consumption detection so successfully taught by  
Mr. Lohan Heath, and which has been so warm-  
ly commended by bankers, cashiers and other  
business men in the community. Mr. Heath has  
been recently employed in preparing and publish-  
ing an illustrated work, embodying in a clear and  
comprehensive manner the details of his system  
and the method by which the most skillfully ex-  
ecuted counterfeit work can be detected at sight.  
It is the only work of the kind now before the pub-  
lic worthy of confidence or patronage. The illus-  
trations are furnished by the American Bank Note  
Company, and are executed in the best style of  
art, furnishing an infallible test, by which the  
genuine and the spurious issues can be almost in-  
stantly distinguished and ascertained. We have  
had an opportunity of examining the work, and  
take great pleasure in commending it to public  
attention. It has received the approval of the  
most distinguished bankers and engravers in New  
England. Mr. Heath having in his possession tes-  
timonials from the Suffolk Bank, and the Bank of  
Mutual Redemption, in Boston, the Manufacturers  
& Traders Bank, Portland, and from the cashiers  
of all the banks in this city.

THE SIXTH MAINE. A remnant of the gallant  
6th Maine, numbering ninety-three officers and  
men, in command of Capt. Theodore Lincoln, ar-  
rived in Portland on Friday last, their term of  
service having expired. The regiment was re-  
cruited mostly in the eastern part of the State,  
and was organized and left the State in July,  
1861, under Col. Abner Knowles of Bangor. Its  
reputation as a fighting regiment, while com-  
manded by Colonel, now Major General, Burnham,  
is second to no other regiment from Maine. It  
has participated in all the campaigns of the war  
of the Potomac, and left the front at Petersburg  
about two weeks since, arriving at Washington  
at the commencement of the recent rebel raid.  
They immediately volunteered for the defence of  
the capital, and were at once sent to the front,  
where they rendered timely service. The follow-  
ing is a list of the officers, who return with the  
regiment: Surgeon, Wm. Brock Bangor; Capt.  
Theodore Lincoln, Co. F, Dennysville; Levi L.  
Bassford, Co. C, Calais; L. Smith, Co. I, Ban-  
gor; Fred. Hill, Co. C, Machias; Fred. C. Ginn,  
Co. E, Bucksport. Lieutenants: John O. Honey,  
Co. B, Bangor; H. S. Hobbs, Co. A, Bangor; J. I.  
Pierce, Co. C, Machias.

IN these hot, dry and dusty days, we are  
strongly reminded that one or two public drink-  
ing fountains for "man and beast," erected  
in some of the many good situations near Water  
street, would be a public convenience, and a bless-  
ing to humanity. It is not the suggestion worthy  
the attention of our city authorities, within whose  
province it comes?

THE IRON STEAMER SCOTIA, formerly a rebel  
blockade runner, has been thoroughly fitted up  
and put in excellent condition, for the route be-  
tween Augusta and Portland. She made her first  
trip to this city on Wednesday last. The Bangor  
Times says:  
"The Scotia is a Clyde-built blockade runner;  
she has been captured twice by our naval vessels.  
After she was captured the first time she was sold  
to parties in New York and Portland, who again  
made a blockade runner of her, and sent her to  
Halifax, N. S. John, where she took in a cargo,  
but she delivered in safety at one of the rebel  
ports, but as she was leaving with a cargo of  
cotton she was again captured and again sold by  
the Government. She was then purchased by the  
owners of the steamer Eastern Queen. Since she  
has been lying at Farmington, a company of  
New York blockade runners made an offer to  
purchase her, but her owners not wishing to en-  
courage the blockade runners, absolutely refused to  
sell her at any price."

THE FIRST BAPTIST SOCIETY in this city have  
tendered the use of its house of worship during  
the interval they are without a pastor. (Rev. Mr.  
Rowe having resigned his pastoral charge of the  
Society) to the Congregational Society, and ser-  
vices were held there last Sabbath. Rev. Mr.  
McKenzie delivered a touching and earnest dis-  
course relative to the late destruction of the "Old  
South," from the text: "Gather up the frag-  
ments that remain, that nothing be lost." The  
occasion was one which brought out the genius  
and power of the preacher, and the sermon was  
attentively listened to. In the evening a meet-  
ing was held upon the ruins of the old church, an  
impressive and interesting address being given by  
Mr. McKenzie. The gathering was one of deep  
and peculiar interest.

ON the 29th of June, a barn owned by  
John Wells in West Vienna, was destroyed by  
fire, with its contents, consisting of ten or twelve  
cows, five horses, three tons of straw, thrashing ma-  
chine, fowls, &c., and nearly all his farming tools.  
Supposed to have been purposely set on fire. Loss  
estimated at \$700—no insurance.

### Volunteer Peace Negotiations.

Public at-  
tention has been called during the past week to  
an informal conference at the Clinton House, on  
the Canada side of the Niagara river, between  
Messrs. Clay, Holcomb and Saunders, representa-  
tives of the United States, and Messrs. Greely and  
Mason, representatives of the Confederacy, with a  
view to ascertain the terms upon which a  
correspondence could be opened between the Fed-  
eral and Confederate Governments for a restora-  
tion of peace and the re-establishment of the  
Union. The conference was solicited by the rebel  
agents, who did not claim to be authorized to  
treat definitely, but only to open negotiations  
and ascertain the basis upon which they might be  
hereafter prosecuted between the two Govern-  
ments. The suggestion having been communi-  
cated to President Lincoln, he directed Mr.  
Greely to act in the matter as he thought advis-  
able, and expressed his own desire to listen to  
propositions pointing to a restoration of peace  
and union. Mr. Greely proceeded to Niagara,  
and at once opened correspondence with Messrs.  
Clay, Holcomb and Saunders. It was soon found,  
however, that these persons were acting either  
under their individual responsibility, having  
no authority from the rebel government, or under  
the shadow of authority from the rebel govern-  
ment, and that they were not authorized to con-  
tinue the conference without further infor-  
mation, and telegraphed to the President a  
statement of the facts. Mr. Lincoln sends in re-  
ply, the following:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,  
Washington, July 18th, 1864.  
To Messrs. Greely: To whom it may concern—  
Any proposition which embraces the restoration  
of peace, and the integrity of the whole Union,  
the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by  
and with an authority that can control the armies  
and navies of the United States, will be received  
by the Executive with open arms, and the terms  
of such a proposition, and will be met with liberal terms  
of substantial and collateral points, the  
bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct  
both ways.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.  
These terms—the only ones which would be  
sanctioned by the country—not being palatable  
to the self-constituted rebel commissioners, the  
conference broke off, and that is the end of the  
matter.

Simultaneously with the above, we have ac-  
counts of a recent interview at Richmond be-  
tween Mr. J. R. Gilmore (better known to Ed-  
mund Burke) and Jeff Davis. Mr. Gilmore was  
accompanied by Col. Jaffes of Illinois, and was  
permitted to pass our lines under a pass from the  
President. He was courteously received and en-  
tertained at Richmond. The results of the in-  
terview and the probabilities of any successful  
negotiation with the rebel leaders until their ar-  
mies in the field are defeated and destroyed, may  
be judged from the following remark made to Mr.  
Gilmore by Jeff Davis:  
"This war must go till the last of the summer  
month falls in its tracks, and his children seize  
his musket and fight our battles, unless you ac-  
knowledge our right to self-government. We are  
not fighting for slavery. We are fighting for  
Independence, and that our extermination we will  
have."

JOHNSON'S FORCE POW. This is one of the  
most hand and practically useful inventions of  
the day. It is used in the possession of every  
householder and is within the means of all. It  
is a light and portable machine, easily handled,  
not liable to get out of order, and for washing win-  
dows and blinds, carriages, &c., watering gardens,  
sprinkling gardens and shrubbery, it is invaluable.  
We had our house washed with one of these  
little machines the other day, and its improved  
appearance was equal to the application of a coat  
of new paint. This pump, worked by a single  
person, is capable of throwing a stream of water  
upon the roof of a house of ordinary height, and  
in nine cases out of ten can be made available for  
the extinguishment of fires if used in season—  
Several of them were successfully used at a re-  
cent fire in this city, preventing its extension to  
the neighboring buildings. Thousands of dollars  
have been saved in other instances by the use of  
this machine. We find the following extract:  
"In the town of Elyria, Ohio, a fire broke  
out which threatened the destruction of the town,  
with five others, were saved on a piece of the  
pump deck, and drifted about six days and nights  
before they were picked up. Capt. Alfred White-  
house of Topham, was in command of the ship,  
and this was his first voyage as master. He  
leaves a widow and one child. The 21st mate,  
Charles Hunt, son of the late James Hunt, and  
Wm. Skifford, son of Capt. Samuel Skifford, both  
of Brunswick, were among the lost. The Tele-  
graph says:  
"The 'Sam Dunning' was built in Brunswick,  
in 1851, by the veteran ship builder, Master  
Samuel Dunning. She was the largest and best  
ship ever set up in Maine; she was built of the  
best white oak, thoroughly fastened, and of  
1,592 tons register. She commenced her last  
voyage on the 1st of May, and was bound for  
London, for cargo, for rice for Liverpool. She  
sailed from Bangor on her return to Europe.  
March 15th, 1864, and was lost April 19th. The  
ship was wrecked on the coast of the State of  
Maine, about \$54,000, the original cost being about  
\$120,000. Her freight was also insured, and  
lost in Europe."

REPORTED MOVEMENT ON MOBILE. Despatches  
have been received announcing the recent depart-  
ure of a large body of troops from New Orleans,  
supposed to be destined for an attack on Mobile.  
In allusion to the movement, the New Orleans  
correspondent of the New York World, in a let-  
ter dated the 9th inst., says:  
"The plan, so far as I can glean from the re-  
cent expressions, is more intelligent action of  
the chief authorities, is to make the troops at  
Pensacola, Florida, and be ready for any emer-  
gency, the principal object being to effect a di-  
vision in favor of Sherman. The excellent har-  
bor of Pensacola affords ample opportunity for sup-  
ply and reinforcement, while the principal ob-  
ject, the navy, promises the readiest co-  
operation from that most important adjunct of  
the army. The plan is to strike the railroad con-  
necting Mobile with Montgomery, the State capital, and thus 'sever  
the confederacy' anew, or to attack Mobile it-  
self—the former, perhaps, as preliminary to the  
latter. The force to be employed, in the hands  
of able men, is not inadequate to the task."

FIRE IN MAINE. The dwelling house and stable  
of R. H. Herson in West Waterville, were  
destroyed by fire on the 15th inst. The railroad  
depot and the house of Mr. A. Libbey were never  
at times on fire. Loss estimated at \$4000—ins-  
ured for \$1400.

The dwelling-house of Nathan Whiting, of  
Stow was burned on the 6th inst. Furniture  
mostly saved, but a quantity of provisions were  
burned. Loss \$1000—\$350 insurance.

The commencement at Bates College will  
occur during the present week. The annual  
meeting of the Trustees will be held on Tuesday;  
anniversary exercises of the Graduating Class on  
Wednesday; oration and poem before the Alumni,  
and other exercises on Thursday. Ballard's  
College Band will furnish the music and the rail-  
roads have reduced their fare for the occasion.

A Temperance Address to the children will  
be delivered on Saturday evening at Moonian  
Hall by Rev. Mr. Reel, an eloquent and effective  
laborer in the cause. Lecture to commence at  
8 o'clock.

Capt. O'Neil W. Robinson of the 4th Mo.  
Battery, died at the residence of his father in  
Waterville on Sunday, 17th inst., of disease con-  
tracted in the service.

### The Call for Half a Million Men.

The President of the United States has issued a call  
for 500,000 men, for one year's service. The  
States fill their respective quotas by volunteer-  
ism, when a draft will be made to supply the de-  
ficiency. The quota of this State under the call  
is 11,000, apportioned in the several Congress-  
ional districts as follows: 1st district, 3,472; 2d  
district, 3,073; 3d district, 2,475; 4th district,  
2,273; 5th district, 2,497. The apportionment  
is made without regard to any excess or deficiency  
of the State may have under former calls. It is un-  
derstood that Maine is credited with an excess of  
over 1,000 men who have entered the naval ser-  
vice, which excess will be allowed in the future  
settlement of its quota under the present call.

It is important that immediate and resolute ef-  
fort should be made by the several sub-districts  
of the State to fill their quotas if possible, by  
volunteering. Persons who are enrolled for ser-  
vice will also see by the following extract from a  
general order issued by the Adjutant General,  
that it will be to their advantage to secure sub-  
stitutes previous to the draft:  
"The State Bounty of \$500 will be paid to men  
enlisting prior to the draft, as substitutes for  
those who are enrolled and liable thereto, as well  
as those who are not, provided the cities, towns  
and plantations to which the volunteers are en-  
rolled, have filled their quotas under the call of the  
President in October last. Men liable to draft  
are not at liberty to furnish as substitutes, those  
who are not liable; only those who are liable  
and not liable to enroll, will be accepted and  
receive State bounty as substitutes for enrolled men.  
Volunteer substitutes for enrolled men,  
must be those not themselves liable to draft—such  
as the alien and naturalized citizens, and persons  
discharged after two years' service, &c."

No State bounties will be paid to substitutes  
furnished after the draft is made. The only  
bounties paid by the United States are to volun-  
teers enlisting prior to the draft. These bounties  
are as follows: For recruits, including representa-  
tive recruits, white or colored, for one year,  
\$100, two years \$200, three years \$300. The  
first instalments of bounties will be paid by the  
mustering and disbursing officers when the re-  
cruit is mustered in, as follows: To a recruit who  
enlists in the army for one year, \$33.33; to a re-  
cruit who enlists in the army for two years,  
\$66.66; to a recruit who enlists in the army for  
three years, \$100.

We call attention to the order of Adjutant  
General Hodson on this subject, in another  
column.

ATLANTA. The city of Atlanta, Georgia, which  
is now besieged by the army of General  
Sherman, contains about 20,000 inhabitants,  
including about 5000 refugees and government offi-  
cials, which have been added to its population  
since the war began. Being in the heart of the  
Gulf States it was supposed to be peculiarly safe,  
and therefore well adapted for armories, arsenals  
and supply depots. It was moreover the centre  
of the railway system of that section, whence  
men and material could be advantageously dis-  
tributed to all points. Three main railroads di-  
verged from it: the road to Chattanooga on the  
north; the Georgia road running east to Char-  
leston; and the road on the south, which forks into  
the road to Montgomery and Pensacola on the  
southwest, and into that running through  
Macon to Savannah on the southeast. The city  
laid out in a circle, two miles in diameter. It  
forms, says a recent refugee, one vast government  
storehouse. Here are located the machine shops  
of the principal railroads; the most extensive  
rolling mill in the South; foundries, pistol  
and rifle factories, &c., &c. In addition, the govern-  
ment have works for casting shot and shell, mak-  
ing gun carriages, cartridges, caps, shoes, cloth-  
ing, &c., &c.

DISASTER AT SEA. A letter published in the  
Brunswick Telegraph from A. S. Dunning of  
Brunswick, gives an account of the loss of the  
ship in the China seas on the 19th of April last.

The captain, mate, and twenty-two of the  
crew went down with the ship. The writer,  
Gen. Grant, and his wife, were saved on a piece of  
the hull, and drifted about six days and nights  
before they were picked up. Capt. Alfred White-  
house of Topham, was in command of the ship,  
and this was his first voyage as master. He  
leaves a widow and one child. The 21st mate,  
Charles Hunt, son of the late James Hunt, and  
Wm. Skifford, son of Capt. Samuel Skifford, both  
of Brunswick, were among the lost. The Tele-  
graph says:  
"The 'Sam Dunning' was built in Brunswick,  
in 1851, by the veteran ship builder, Master  
Samuel Dunning. She was the largest and best  
ship ever set up in Maine; she was built of the  
best white oak, thoroughly fastened, and of  
1,592 tons register. She commenced her last  
voyage on the 1st of May, and was bound for  
London, for cargo, for rice for Liverpool. She  
sailed from Bangor on her return to Europe.  
March 15th, 1864, and was lost April 19th. The  
ship was wrecked on the coast of the State of  
Maine, about \$54,000, the original cost being about  
\$120,000. Her freight was also insured, and  
lost in Europe."

REPORTED MOVEMENT ON MOBILE. Despatches  
have been received announcing the recent depart-  
ure of a large body of troops from New Orleans,  
supposed to be destined for an attack on Mobile.  
In allusion to the movement, the New Orleans  
correspondent of the New York World, in a let-  
ter dated the 9th inst., says:  
"The plan, so far as I can glean from the re-  
cent expressions, is more intelligent action of  
the chief authorities, is to make the troops at  
Pensacola, Florida, and be ready for any emer-  
gency, the principal object being to effect a di-  
vision in favor of Sherman. The excellent har-  
bor of Pensacola affords ample opportunity for sup-  
ply and reinforcement, while the principal ob-  
ject, the navy, promises the readiest co-  
operation from that most important adjunct of  
the army. The plan is to strike the railroad con-  
necting Mobile with Montgomery, the State capital, and thus 'sever  
the confederacy' anew, or to attack Mobile it-  
self—the former, perhaps, as preliminary to the  
latter. The force to be employed, in the hands  
of able men, is not inadequate to the task."

FIRE IN MAINE. The dwelling house and stable  
of R. H. Herson in West Waterville, were  
destroyed by fire on the 15th inst. The railroad  
depot and the house of Mr. A. Libbey were never  
at times on fire. Loss estimated at \$4000—ins-  
ured for \$1400.

The dwelling-house of Nathan Whiting, of  
Stow was burned on the 6th inst. Furniture  
mostly saved, but a quantity of provisions were  
burned. Loss \$1000—\$350 insurance.

The commencement at Bates College will  
occur during the present week. The annual  
meeting of the Trustees will be held on Tuesday;  
anniversary exercises of the Graduating Class on  
Wednesday; oration and poem before the Alumni,  
and other exercises on Thursday. Ballard's  
College Band will furnish the music and the rail-  
roads have reduced their fare for the occasion.

A Temperance Address to the children will  
be delivered on Saturday evening at Moonian  
Hall by Rev. Mr. Reel, an eloquent and effective  
laborer in the cause. Lecture to commence at  
8 o'clock.

Capt. O'Neil W. Robinson of the 4th Mo.  
Battery, died at the residence of his father in  
Waterville on Sunday, 17th inst., of disease con-  
tracted in the service.

The Waterville Mail records the death of  
John Wells in West Vienna, was destroyed by  
fire, with its contents, consisting of ten or twelve  
cows, five horses, three tons of straw, thrashing ma-  
chine, fowls, &c., and nearly all his farming tools.  
Supposed to have been purposely set on fire. Loss  
estimated at \$700—no insurance.

### How a Rebel Writer Looks at the Situation.

To those persons who have been distrustful of  
the ultimate success of the Union armies, and  
are discouraged at the present apparently un-  
favorable aspect of the campaign in Virginia and  
Georgia, we commend the following intelligent  
and candid view of the situation from a rebel out-  
look. We copy from the Georgia Constitutional-  
ist of June 29th. The article was written previ-  
ously to Gen. Sherman's last successful flank move-  
ment upon Atlanta which has demonstrated the  
soundness and accuracy of the writer's judgment  
upon the subject:

"The magnificent army of Sherman has, with-  
out loss and without battle, forced back one of  
the best armies, under a favorite General, and if  
he only had intended a raid, the destruction of  
the vast agricultural interest of the granary of our  
State, is a loss which we are ill prepared to en-  
dure, and equally unprepared to repair. The evil  
is, first, the withdrawal from market of the  
essential food; second, the increase of population  
caused by refugees, which makes an increased de-  
mand on the producing capacity of the State; and  
third, the increased prices, which tend to depre-  
ciate the currency, which cannot bear another  
one-third reduction. Then if it be more than a  
raid, and Sherman holds his front by force, and  
his rear by guards, it is an actual loss of empire."

Therefore with harm actually done, and with  
Atlanta and the great railroad interests involved  
in the fact of a battle that Sherman may or may  
not risk, it is wise to tell our people that the in-  
vasion of our State is but a 'stupid blunder' of  
the enemy.

Just eight hours before the battle of Baker's  
creek, a General high in command told of his  
own hearing, that the crossing of the Mississippi  
by General Grant placed him at our mercy, and  
that the only thing to fear was, that he would  
lose the alarm and security to his communications  
before he could make the attack. Twenty-four hours  
later, our broken columns were hurrying along  
the same road in retreat, and the lady who had  
believed the General could not save our city, was  
in the city.

Instance after instance of this kind we had  
during the war, and yet grave papers, with the  
circulation, talk of the certainty that Sherman can  
never take his army back to Chattanooga, and con-  
gratulate the country that he has marched into a  
trap. We once had some experience with an old  
trick of the enemy, and we are now warned by  
under side, and always took off all our bait and  
never got caught. The Yankees have a peculiar  
fancy of marching into traps and staying there.  
Our only commentary upon such writing is  
that we are now warned by under side, and always  
smiles in the North and in Europe when we boast  
of them.

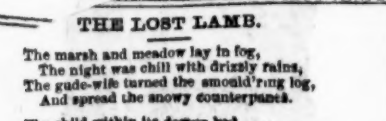
In this manner do we talk about Grant, and  
nurse ourselves over a set of facts which are far  
from amusing. We are perfectly satisfied that the commander  
of the armies of the United States might have  
reached the results now aimed for, with but a  
small portion of the loss he has now sustained,  
and that with all allowance for the peculiar Con-  
federate arithmetic which kills Yankees so rapidly  
as they die.

Lieut. Gen. Grant was greatly mistaken in his  
idea that, having turned the flank of Gen. Lee in  
crossing the Rapidan, there would simply be a  
renewal of the battle of Gettysburg, and that the  
army of the Union would be destroyed. First,  
that the army of the Union is so large and pow-  
erful that the usual military axiom, 'Flanking is  
more dangerous to the flanker than to the flanked,'  
does not apply. The strategy of Grant, which  
consists in simply withdrawing one wing at a  
time behind the impenetrable masses of the cen-  
tre and other wing, would be fraught with peril  
to the flanker, and would be a waste of time and  
effort to be enveloped, or weak enough to be  
broken, but is perfectly safe as it is. Therefore  
he is at liberty to play tricks in plain sight and  
without peril, simply because he is so large and  
powerful. Consequently, in a succession of tricks,  
even by one of the most moderate ability of Grant,  
there is danger that one not seen or foiled at ex-  
actly the right time may catch us. Such a result  
is not to be feared. The strategy of Grant, which  
Lee also is too big to hold, but it might do harm.  
The second danger is of the siege of Richmond.

Some of our contemporaries, and the most of our  
correspondents, laugh at the report that Grant  
has it in his power to besiege the capital, or force  
an attack on himself, or force an evacuation of  
Richmond.

Not that he has the choice of these three things,  
but that he has the choice of them. In Grant's  
marching upon the South of Richmond and  
threatening James river near the city, Gen.  
Lee has choice of two evils. If he keeps the  
army of the Union from the city, he will be  
driven back, and the city will be in his hands.  
If he keeps the army of the Union from the city,  
he will be driven back, and the city





THE LOST LAMB.  
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grace herself; was it not, then, an admirable trait for her husband to have treated her for her husband's sake with great respect and attention, assuring him more than once that he would one day rise to a bishopric. This complacency gratified the husband exceedingly, for he could not afford to lose any ambitious man, whose prospects being rather cheerless. Horace was paid at present at about the same rate as the parish school-teacher, and he had but vain hope of promotion. Till this came it was foolish to marry; and its coming seemed so distant that as yet he and Agnes had not even been formally engaged. Yet what will not love do? In defiance of this dismal prospect, the young couple were very happy; cheerfully hoping in the turning over of the chapter of accidents they might come upon a lucky day, and have all the felicity that fancy could describe or heart desire.

The brother to whom young Mr. Langley owed a large part of his income was a wealthy merchant. His fraternal feeling was strong enough to make him keep reduced relatives about as absolute vassals; but he was not so ungenerous as to shut out all from familiar intercourse. Four times a year the shabby old man shuffled into the merchant's inner office, gave an uneasy salute, and then, with a nervous shuffle, he slipped out. The old man's face was a study, and he had a way of looking at you that made you feel that he was looking at you through a microscope. He was a miser, and he was a miser to the core. He was a miser to the core. He was a miser to the core.

"Very good! Excellent! Quite a return!" cried the man of fortune, laughing. "Why, Ned, you are as good as a miser. The years go over you with a will."

"Do that," said the old gentleman. "I never knew it before."

He spoke recently, and looked as stupified as he felt. He was a miser, and he was a miser to the core. He was a miser to the core. He was a miser to the core.

"You were always very kind to me," said the old man, "but you were half disposed to think me a miser. I am a miser, but I am a miser to the core. I am a miser to the core. I am a miser to the core."

"Well, my dear Ned," replied the merchant, "with an air of self-approval. 'I did my best. But henceforth we must be more together. I want to introduce my niece to your cousin; in short, we must establish a pleasant intercourse. So to begin: Can you, my dear fellow, dine with me on Thursday? We are to have company that you would like to meet. Sir Thomas Bentley, with his wife and daughter, and the Reverend Mr. Rhetoric, this new pulpit lecturer, that has set all West-End in a flame, and the leading members of a first-class firm in Sydney, and a number more."

"The old man feebly muttered something about 'another engagement,' and 'a friend from the country,' but his shrewd brother surmised the true cause of his hesitation.

"By the way," said he, "there is another matter I have to mention to you. You know I never made my niece a present yet. It looks almost as if I had forgotten her, for it is not the case. However, I must now alone for past neglect, and I have just ordered a beautiful necklace for her. It is a diamond necklace, and it is a beautiful necklace. It is a beautiful necklace. It is a beautiful necklace."

"She shall have it at once, then," said his brother, "and she must wear it on Thursday, to show that she forgives me. I have also an excellent diamond ring for her. It is a beautiful ring. It is a beautiful ring. It is a beautiful ring. It is a beautiful ring."

"Well, my dear Ned," replied the merchant, "with an air of self-approval. 'I did my best. But henceforth we must be more together. I want to introduce my niece to your cousin; in short, we must establish a pleasant intercourse. So to begin: Can you, my dear fellow, dine with me on Thursday? We are to have company that you would like to meet. Sir Thomas Bentley, with his wife and daughter, and the Reverend Mr. Rhetoric, this new pulpit lecturer, that has set all West-End in a flame, and the leading members of a first-class firm in Sydney, and a number more.'

"The dinner party was a success, and for a time very solemn. Sir Thomas Bentley was a corpulent, balding, middle-aged man, with a small, round, red face, and a small, round, red face. He was a miser, and he was a miser to the core. He was a miser to the core. He was a miser to the core."

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**STRENGTHENING CORDIAL.**  
This Cordial is of long tried efficacy for restoring all disorders incident to the female sex. That the afflicted may feel assured that this Cordial is truly valuable and worthy their notice, we have no hesitations in recommending it to all who are afflicted with any of the following diseases:—  
1. General debility, 2. Nervous prostration, 3. Headache, 4. Indigestion, 5. Constipation, 6. Menstrual irregularities, 7. Pains in the back, 8. Pains in the limbs, 9. Pains in the chest, 10. Pains in the stomach, 11. Pains in the bowels, 12. Pains in the bladder, 13. Pains in the uterus, 14. Pains in the vagina, 15. Pains in the cervix, 16. Pains in the os, 17. Pains in the perineum, 18. Pains in the rectum, 19. Pains in the anus, 20. Pains in the vulva, 21. Pains in the clitoris, 22. Pains in the labia, 23. Pains in the hymen, 24. Pains in the clitoris, 25. Pains in the labia, 26. Pains in the hymen, 27. Pains in the clitoris, 28. Pains in the labia, 29. Pains in the hymen, 30. Pains in the clitoris, 31. Pains in the labia, 32. Pains in the hymen, 33. Pains in the clitoris, 34. Pains in the labia, 35. Pains in the hymen, 36. Pains in the clitoris, 37. Pains in the labia, 38. Pains in the hymen, 39. Pains in the clitoris, 40. Pains in the labia, 41. Pains in the hymen, 42. 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